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SKETCHES
OF THE
Village of Albion.



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OF THE
VILLAGE OF ALBION:

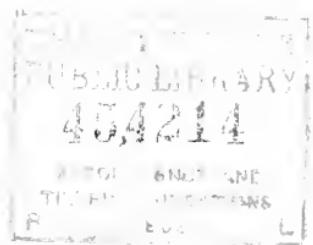
CONTAINING INCIDENTS OF ITS HISTORY AND PROGRESS,
FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT, AND A

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF ITS
TRADE, SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES,
MANUFACTURES, &c.

BY ARAD THOMAS.

ALBION, N. Y.
WILLSEA & BEACH, PUBLISHERS.
1853.



P R E F A C E .

NO BETTER proofs of the liberal and philanthropic character of our civil and social institutions in the United States exist, than in the suddenness with which towns and cities have sprung up, and the prosperous condition of the people who inhabit them. The shrewd and restless Yankee, born among the rugged hills of New England, sees that the fertile soil of the West yields a better return to tillage than the hard fields of his father; and that the changes incident to a new society afford a better range for his ambition, and richer pay for his exertions, than like labors in older communities receive; and he leaves the home of his childhood for a new home and fortune at the West.

To this class of adventurers mainly the Holland Purchase owes its settlement and success. They comprised the majority of the people; bringing with them the intelligence, business habits and moral character of their race, they have ever been found among the foremost in changing the wilderness into the abode of civilization.

The first settlers of Albion were chiefly of this stock. Many of them are yet spared among us. The scenes of their early history to them are fraught with the deepest interest, and their children cannot be indifferent in a matter in which they are so much identified.

The memory of events connected with the settlement of this village now exists, for the main part, in the recollection of its old people. Soon these venerable pioneers will have passed away, and uncertain tradition will be all that is left of the knowledge of their times.

With a view to save from oblivion many important facts now resting solely on tradition, or the recollection of witnesses, and to furnish the future inquirer with a collected record, for reference, of statistics of Albion, this little book has been prepared.

The facts it contains are mostly obtained from the lips of those who were eye witnesses to what they related, and from the scanty records of the social organizations among us.

To those persons who have generously assisted him to obtain information needed for the work, the Author presents his thankful acknowledgements, and hopes his Book may find favor in the community for whom it was designed.

ALBION, July, 1853.

THE VILLAGE of Albion is situated in the town of Barre, Orleans county, New York, in latitude 43 degrees 45 minutes North, and 1 degree and 17 minutes West longitude from the Capitol at Washington. It lies 35 miles by the Erie Canal, and 30 miles by Railroad, west from Rochester. The Erie Canal and the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, pass through it.

Albion lies two miles south from the Ridge Road, that singular alluvial formation which runs parallel with the south shore of Lake Ontario, through the western part of the State, and eight miles from Oak Orchard Harbor, on Lake Ontario.

The whole county of Orleans was originally included in the town of Ridgeway. Gaines was taken from Ridgeway in the year 1816. Barre was set off from Gaines in the year 1818.

The village of Albion was originally called Newport. Its name was changed to Albion in the first Act of Incorporation, which passed the State Legislature, April 21, 1828.

Before the town of Ridgeway was organized, this territory formed a part of the town of Batavia, which extended to the Lake on the North. Ridgeway was from time to time subdivided into towns, until Orleans county was organized, Nov. 11, 1824; then consisting of the towns of Barre, Carlton, Clarendon, Gaines, Murray, Ridgeway, Shelby and Yates. The town of Kendall was set off from Murray in the year 1834.

In the settlement of Orleans county little progress was made until the close of the last war with Great Britain. Its vicinity to the frontier of the State, and the military operations that were carried on in its neighborhood, retarded the building of mills, the construction of highways, and the increase of population by immigration. The land was covered with a heavy growth of trees, which it required great labor to clear off. There was but little foreign market for the products of the soil, owing to the difficulties of transportation ; and for considerable time after settlers came to this region, the only articles they had to send abroad were black salts and potash, made from the ashes of timber.

Until roads were made through to Rochester and Canandaigua, the only outlet to market was by Lake Ontario to Oswego, on the St. Lawrence; and the supplies of merchandise for the inhabitants of this county, and a large portion of territory south of this, for a long time came by water, from the east, to the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, from whence they were carried over the Oak Orchard Road to the place of destination. Goods thus obtained were, in proportion to their present prices, enormously dear, and the products of the farm furnished in exchange were correspondingly cheap.

The Oak Orchard Road was originally an Indian trail or path, which they were accustomed to travel in their visits from the south to Lake Ontario, where they annually resorted to catch fish, which, in the Spring, came up the Oak Orchard Creek from the Lake; and the banks of this stream seemed to have been a favorite burying place for this people—as the mounds of earth found there, containing human bones and Indian implements, would go to prove. This trail or path was traced by the Indians over the driest portions of land over which they required to pass, without much regard to direct lines or the lessening of distance to

be travelled. When white men began to use the road with carriages, it was found necessary to cut out the trees, construct sluices and causeways over a large part of the way, as the woodland, covered with thick timber, retained the water, rendering it very muddy. Land, now the finest in the County for agricultural purposes, was then a dismal swamp. Through a part of what is now Batavia street, the land was so level and wet, that a causeway of logs was laid for the convenience of travel, from Canal street north to the north bounds of the corporation.

About the year 1803, the Holland Company caused a survey to be made of the Oak Orchard Road. By that survey it was laid due south, from the Five Corners, in Gaines, to the forks of the road south of Barre Center; straightening, so far, the Indian trail. It was not, however, opened as laid precisely, Batavia street bearing north $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east, through the village.

The first settlements in the town of Barre were made along the Oak Orchard Road, from its being the first public highway in town, and affording the only feasible place where teams could pass between Batavia and the Lake—which were then the points between which communication was mainly to be had. And the location of the village where it is, must be mainly attributed to this road; the natural surface of the land, especially where the main business is now transacted, seeming, from its swampy character, to forbid its selection as a place for building.

After the organization of Orleans county, the first County Courts were held at Gaines, in June, 1825. In the same year the site for the county buildings was located at Albion, where they now stand, on a lot conveyed for that purpose by Nehemiah Ingersoll.

The first County Clerk's Office was for some years kept in a room in the northeast corner of the Court House, and

until the present Clerk's Office was erected, in 1836. The present Jail edifice was erected in 1838.

The county of Orleans generally was settled by emigrants from New England and the eastern part of the State of New York. The principal business men of Albion are of this stock, and exhibit a good degree of the enterprise and industry which characterises their eastern brethren. Like the early settlers of most western towns, they came here poor, and have grown with the country, and such property as they possess has been made here.

Some of the earlier merchants in Albion, after the Canal was opened, drove a profitable trade in white wood lumber, which was a common timber in this region. The boards were carried to Albany, and there found a ready market and good prices. The lumber trade from Albion is now ended, all timber trees in this neighborhood having been cut down.

As very little land is found, not capable of tillage and highly productive, in the vicinity of Albion, the desire for present profit has induced the farmers very generally to clear off their woodlands until wood is becoming scarce and high priced. Within a few years, the price of firewood has doubled, although large quantities of coal are now used. Firewood is offered in the Albion market, cut 3 feet or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Wood 4 feet long is never sold here. The average price of hard wood, per cord of 3 feet wide, 4 feet high and 8 feet long, is \$2 00.

Large quantities of wheat are brought to Albion, on wagons, by the farmers of the County, and purchased here for shipment to eastern mills. Within a few years a great trade has grown up in apples, green and dried. Many thousands of barrels are shipped east and west yearly. Perhaps no part of our country is better adapted than this County to the growth of this fruit, and great pains have

been taken by the farmers in grafting their trees, and growing the choicest varieties for sale. The peach, cherry, plum and grape, flourish here well, and scarce a garden is to be found in the village that has not a tolerable supply of many or all of these. Large numbers of fat cattle, sheep and other animals, raised in abundance by the wealthy farmers of this County, are sent on the foot by Railroad to eastern merchants from the Albion station.

This village lies upon a stratum of lime rock, which, in some places, comes near the surface, and affords quarries of excellent building stone. The County Jail, large School House, Ward's Mill, and several other buildings, besides cellar walls and the walls of the Canal, are made of these stone. They are easily dug and cut, and stand frost and water well, and the supply is inexhaustible.

The pine lumber used for building was formerly brought from Allegany county. It now comes from Canada, mainly, to the mouth of the Oak Orchard Creek, and from thence on wagons to Albion, or by the Canal from Buffalo or Rochester. Brick of a fair quality are made about one and a half miles north of the village. Lime, in abundance, is made from stone found in different parts of the town of Barre.

A branch of Sandy Creek runs through the eastern part of the village, which, before the country was cleared of trees, was a considerable mill stream. From draining the swamps in which it rises, removing the obstructions which lay in the stream, and clearing the land of trees along its banks, the volume of water is so reduced that for months in summer, south of the Canal, there is scarce a stream. Brown's Saw Mill, on this stream, does a good business for a short time in winter and spring, during high water. Ward's Flouring Mill uses the water of this stream, and from a waste wier in the Canal, and when these fail it relies

on a steam engine. Near the northeastern boundary of the village, just off the corporation, Braley's Saw Mill and Woolen Factory stand on this stream. Here wool carding and cloth dressing is done for customers, besides considerable manufacturing of woolen cloth.

The Albion Plank Road Company constructed a Plank Road on the Oak Orchard Road, from Albion to the Ridge Road, at the village of Gaines, three miles; and the same year the Barre Plank Road Company made a Plank Road south of Albion, about five miles.

In wet weather, from the clayey nature of the soil and the level surface of the land, the highways leading into Albion are not generally in good condition for travel, and are sometimes very bad. In the village, from the Canal south, to Canal street, large quantities of earth and stone have been brought to build up Batavia street; and the present McAdamized surface of that street, in this locality, in some places, is five or six feet above the natural surface of the ground.

Since 1842, considerable attention has been given to building sidewalks of plank along most of the principal streets; adding much to the comfort of foot people on those streets, in wet weather. In the year 1852 the corporation expended \$1,000 in grading Batavia and Clinton streets.

About 1840, large numbers of yellow locust trees were set in Albion, which for three or four years grew finely. They were then attacked by the Borer, for two or three years, and almost entirely cut to pieces. Many broke down and became disfigured. The Borer then ceased its depredations as suddenly as they came, and what locust trees remained are begining to thrive; but other trees are now substituted for ornament or shade, among which the *acer rubrum*, or swamp or soft maple, is most common.

SKETCH OF FIRST SETTLERS.

THE FIRST clearing of land in Albion, and it is believed the first in the town of Barre, was on the top of the hill, about where the Phipps Union Female Seminary now stands, and was made by Mr. WILLIAM MCCOLLISTER, about the year 1811. Mr. McCollister took from the Holland Land Company an Article for several hundred acres of land, comprising all of the village lying east of Batavia street. The first building erected in Albion was his log dwelling house, on the Seminary lot. Into this house he moved his family, and here his wife died, about the year 1812. At the time of her death she was the only white woman in the town now Barre. At her funeral there was none of her sex present, nor any one to conduct religious exercises. There were no boards to be obtained to make her coffin; planks were split out and hewed from trees, and pinned together, to make a box, in which the corpse was placed, and she was silently buried by her sorrowing husband and two or three men—who composed almost the entire population of the town, at the time of this, its first, funeral.

Mr. McCollister afterwards sold the whole of his land to William Bradner, who removed here, and cleared off the timber from the front of his land, on Batavia street, from where the Canal now is to Chamberlain street. William Bradner sold 100 acres of the south part of his purchase to his brother, Joel Bradner, who cleared off the rest of the land fronting Batavia street south, and built his log house

on the land now owned by Gov. Church, south of the Railroad.

William Bradner afterwards sold 100 acres, including the whole front on Batavia street east side, from a little below Madison street north to the town line, to Nehemiah Ingersoll and others. Mr. Ingersoll soon bought out his partners, and in the year 1821 employed Mr. Orange Risden to survey and draw a plan of village lots and streets on the east side of Batavia street, from where the Canal is south, including Madison street, and east, including Market street; which plan was generally observed in the early sales of lots by Mr. Ingersoll.

In the month of August, 1815, Mr. Jesse Bumpus took from the Holland Land Company an Article of the land lying on the west side of Batavia street, from the town line, on the north, to near the site of the Baptist Church, south; extending far enough west, parallel with Batavia street, to include 163 acres of land. This tract was then an unbroken forest. Mr. Bumpus commenced felling the trees, and built a log house on the lot, nearly in front of the present residence of Hon. L. Burrows, into which he removed with his family, in October of that year. Mr. Bumpus cleared off the timber from the whole front of his land on Batavia street, then the Oak Orchard Road.

The first framed dwelling house built in the village of Albion, was erected by Mr. Jesse Bumpus and his son, Philetus, on the lot on which Mr. L. Burrows resides. Mr. Philetus Bumpus still resides in Albion, and is the oldest inhabitant of the place.

Before Mr. Bumpus came, Elijah Darrow had taken an Article from the Holland Company, of what has since been known as the Butts' farm, lying on the south bounds of the village, west side of Batavia street; containing about 100 acres. He sold to Frederick Holsenburgh. Mr. Holsen-

burgh began to clear his land, and built a log house on Batavia street, near the south line of the village, in which he resided with his family at the time of the Bumpus purchase.

Mr. John Holsenburgh took up from the Land Company all the land west side of Batavia street, between Darrow's and Bumpus' purchases, which was afterwards purchased by Goodrich & Stoudart.

The first settlers of Albion and vicinity used to go to Irondequoit, in Monroe county, to get their grain ground; no mills having then been built at Rochester or nearer.

This portion of country was abundant in game, such as bears, deer, wolves, &c., and the earlier settlers became expert hunters of these animals, which were frequently seen and taken within the limits of the village. Mr. F. Holsenburgh at one time caught a cub near the present site of the Railroad depot, and carried it to his log cabin alive. The next night the old bear tracked its young one to the cabin, and commenced scratching and gnawing at the door to get at the cub. Holsenburgh having no gun, or means to kill the bear, was obliged to release the cub before he could get rid of his dangerous assailant.

The first tavern house in the village was erected by — Churchill, on the ground now occupied by the Orleans House block. The second tavern was the old Albion Hotel, which stood on the west side of Batavia street, between Bank street and the Canal, built by Philetus Bumpus, and kept for several years by Bumpus & Howland. After leaving the Albion Hotel, Mr. Bumpus built the Mansion House, where it now stands, on the north bank of the Canal, on Batavia street, which was kept by him several years as a public house.

Among the first merchants in Albion were Goodrich & Stoudart, John Tucker, O. H. Gardner, R. S. & L. Burrows.

Roswell Burrows, the father of Messrs. R. S. & L. Bur-

rows, purchased the principal part of the Bumpus tract. His sons came here from Connecticut as merchants, and after the death of their father succeeded him as owners of his real estate in the village, which they laid out into streets and lots, and which they have been selling down to the present time. Possessing good business talent and capital, their industry and sagacity and successful speculations have raised them to rank with the wealthiest families in western New York. They were founders of the Bank of Albion, in which they have ever owned a controlling interest, and of which they have ever been officers and chief managers. Since the establishment of this Bank, Mr. R. S. Burrows, the elder brother, has devoted himself mainly to conducting the business of the Bank. Mr. L. Burrows has taken a more active part in public affairs, and for four years last past has represented this District in the House of Representatives in Congress, with honor to himself and to the general satisfaction of his constituents.

The first Warehouse built in Albion was by Nehemiah Ingersoll, about fifteen rods east of Batavia street, on the Canal. The next was by Cary & Tilden, on the west side of Batavia street, on the corner owned now by P. Dyer.

The first Mill was a Saw Mill erected by William Bradner, on the Creek in the east part of the village, near where Brown's Saw Mill now stands. Mr. Bradner soon after built a Grist Mill below his Saw Mill, on the same stream. The large stone Flouring Mill, on the same Creek, on the bank of the Canal, was built by Ward & Clark, in the year 1833. Webb's Steam Flouring Mill, on Liberty street, was built in a building that had previously been used for storage and forwarding on the Canal, in the year 1852.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

THE annual Charter Election for the village of Albion is held on the second Tuesday in April, at which five Trustees, three Assessors, one Street Commissioner, one Constable and a Collector, are elected. All other village officers are appointed by the Board of Trustees. The village Constable possesses, by law, the same general powers as Constables of towns, and, although the Charter invests the Trustees with power to make certain police regulations, hitherto but few by-laws of that character have been enacted by them, and the police department is mainly left to the general laws of the State, and their execution is for the main part conducted by the town authorities, of whom two Justices of the Peace have ever resided in Albion.

A Board of Health for the village has been appointed for several years, and to their exertions in preserving cleanliness, perhaps, may be ascribed, in a good degree, the fact that no Cholera or other epidemic disease, nor much general sickness, has prevailed in this village.

The following is a list of the several Boards of Trustees, to wit:

1829.

Alexis Ward, President,
Orson Nichoson,
William Bradner,
Freeman Clarke,
Franklin Fenton.

1830.

Alexis Ward, President,
William Bradner,
Franklin Fenton,
Hugh McCurdy,
Harry Gilmore.

1831.

Henry R. Curtis, President,
 Hugh McCurdy,
 Lewis Warner,
 Franklin Fenton,
 Philip Nichols.

1832.

Henry R. Curtis, President,
 Hugh McCurdy,
 Lewis Warner,
 Isaac F. Benedict,
 Roswell Clark.

1833.

Harvey Goodrich, President,
 John Hubbard,
 Freeman Clarke,
 Hugh McCurdy,
 Abraham B. Mills.

1834.

Harvey Goodrich, President,
 John Hubbard,
 Hugh McCurdy,
 Rodney A. Torry,
 Alderman Butts.

1835.

Harvey Goodrich, President,
 Hugh McCurdy,
 John Chamberlain,
 Hiram Cowles,
 John B. Lee.

1836.

Harvey Goodrich, President,
 John B. Lee,
 Benj. L. Bessac,
 Franklin Fenton,
 Coddington W. Swan,

1837.

Benj. L. Bessac, President,
 John B. Lee,
 Abraham Cantine,
 Henry R. Curtis,
 Orson Nichoson.

1838.

Jonathan Elkins, President,
 Benj. L. Bessac,
 John Boardman,
 Gideon Hard,
 Truxton Burrell.

1839.

Benj. L. Bessac, President,
 Abraham Cantine,
 Jonathan Kingsley,
 Calvin Church,
 Alderman Butts.

1840.

Arad Thomas, President,
 Jonathan Kingsley,
 Coddington W. Swan,
 David Holt, Jr.,
 Elijah Dana.

1841.

Arad Thomas, President,
 Elijah Dana,
 Roswell Clark,
 Aruna Smith,
 Hiram Baker.

1842.

Arad Thomas, President,
 Roswell Clark,
 Jonathan Kingsley,
 Asher Flint, Jr.,
 Abner Sheldon.

1843.

Henry A. King, President,
 Charles Baker,
 John B. Lee,
 Lorenzo Burrows,
 John Boardman.

1844.

Henry A. King, President,
 Lorenzo Burrows,
 Henry J. VanDeusen,
 Abraham B. Mills,
 Wm. V. N. Barlow.

1845.

Henry A. King, President,
 Zephaniah Clark,
 Abraham B. Mills,
 Jonathan Edgecomb,
 Asher Flint, Jr.

1846.

Henry A. King, President,
 George H. Stone,
 Lewis Warner,
 Robert Lewis,
 Lorenzo Burrows.

1847.

George H. Stone, President,
 Seth L. King,
 Roswell Clark,
 Wm. G. Gardner,
 Aruna Smith.

1848.

George H. Stone, President,
 Benj. L. Bessac,
 Aruna Smith,
 William Butler,
 Seth L. King.

1849.

Joseph M. Cornell, President,
 Lewis Pullman,

Roswell Clark,

Charles H. Moore,
 Zerah Webb.

1850.

Charles H. Moore, President,
 Wm. K. McAllister,
 Erastus Root,
 A. R. Quimby,
 Horace Washburn.

1851.

Henry J. Sickels, President,
 Roswell Clark,
 David Bettis,
 John B. Lee,
 Charles Baker.

1852.

Joseph M. Cornell, President,
 Charles Baker,
 Henry A. King,
 Roswell Clark,
 Lewis Pullman.

1853.

Joseph M. Cornell, President,
 Henry A. King,
 Aruna Smith,
 Roswell Clark,
 Charles Baker.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department, as at present organized, consists of a Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, three Fire Wardens, two Engine Companies and one Hook and Ladder Company. The Companies not to exceed thirty men each.

Champion Engine Company, No. 1, was organized in

the year 1831, and was the first Fire Company formed in the village. Of this Company M. L. Howard is Foreman, Theoph. Horton, Assistant, and William Close, Secretary.

Albion Engine Company, No 2, was organized in the year 1849. The officers of this Company are, Wm. Emerson, Foreman, E. S. Baker, Assistant, and Andrew Wall, Secretary.

Rescue Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1842. The officers of this Company are, M. A. Harrington, Foreman, Benj. Abbott, Assistant, R. H. Pullman, Secretary. This Company has a good wagon and a full set of apparatus for their use.

The village owns two powerful Fire Engines, made by Button & Co., of Waterford, New York, and, with the accompanying Hose Carts and apparatus, cost the village about \$1,000 each. The village also owns about 1000 feet of serviceable Hose. The entire apparatus belonging to the Fire Department is of good quality, and in condition to do first rate service when required; but, hitherto, Albion has been remarkably favored in being exempt from the ravages of fire, and the Firemen have not had an opportunity to show their skill and force in combatting any large fire.

William Gere is Chief Engineer, Harry Gould, 1st Assistant, E. R. Tanner, 2d Assistant.

The Engineers are nominated by the Companies, and appointed by the Trustees, annually.

HEALTH OF ORLEANS COUNTY.

During the early settlement of this County there was considerable sickness. Ague and Fever, and ailments usually denominated bilious, arising from vegetable miasm, caused by letting in the sun upon accumulations of vegetable matter in marshy and wet ground—such were the only diseases prevalent; and in proportion as those causes of disease have disappeared, the health of the County has improved, until it has become decidedly healthy, except in a few localities, upon ponds or streams of water running from undrained marshes.

Pure Typhus Fevers, originating as such, are and ever have been unknown in this County. Consumption, unless imported, is of rare occurrence. The type of disease has very much changed, having assumed more of an inflammatory character, seldom malignant. Cholera has never visited Albion, nor has any fatal epidemic. Inflammations are generally of the sub-acute kind, requiring but little general depletion.

We now enjoy a country and climate where human life is probably as little endangered by disease as in any other. The sources of malaria being mostly dried up, malignant forms of bilious disease do not occur; whilst our locality in the immediate vicinity of large, open Lakes, secures to us such a modification of temperature during the winter months, as to protect us from the severer forms of inflammatory disease to which inhabitants of colder regions are subject.

O. N.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

DR. ORSON NICHOSON, who was the first physician that settled in Albion, came here in 1822, and still resides here, having retired from field practice, except as counsel, giving his attention to the sale of Drugs and Medicines, Books and Stationery, and professionally to office prescriptions and advice.

The other members of the Medical Faculty now in practice here are, Dr. Lemuel C. Paine, a general partner in business with Dr. Nichoson, and who, like him, has retired from field practice, who came here in 1836; Drs. Wm. Noble, J. W. Randall, Wm. McKennan; Dr. H. W. Lewis, who is mainly employed in the sale of Drugs, Books, &c.; Dr. C. C. Baker, Homœopathist, and Dr. Benj. Clapp, Botanic physician.

Generally this village has been favored with an intelligent and able medical profession; empiricism having found little favor with its inhabitants.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

THE Court of Common Pleas of Orleans County was first organized by the appointment of Elijah Foot, First Judge, Wm. J. Moody, Cyrus Harwood, Eldridge Farwell and Wm. Penniman, Judges. The first attorneys were, Henry R. Curtis, Alexis Ward, Geo. W. Fleming, A. Hyde

Cole, Wm. J. Moody, W. W. Riggles, &c. Wm. Lewis was the first Sheriff of the County, Orson Nichoson, first County Clerk, and Orange Butler, first District Attorney.

Since the new organization of County Courts under the new Constitution of 1846, by which Courts of Common Pleas were abolished, and a County Court, consisting of a single Judge, created in its place, Henry R. Curtis, Esq., has held the office of County Judge and Surrogate.

County officers, and attorneys residing in Albion at this time, are as follows:

Hon. Henry R. Curtis, County Judge, and Surrogate, *ex officio*.

Wm. K. McAllister, Esq., District Attorney.

Rufus E. Hill, Sheriff and Jailor.

Ferdinand A. Day, Under Sheriff.

Dan H. Cole, County Clerk.

C. R. Berry, Deputy County Clerk.

ATTORNEYS.—Henry R. Curtis, Alexis Ward, Gideon Hard, A. Hyde Cole, Hiram S. Goff, Dan H. Cole, Nelson A. Graves, Sanford E. Church, Noah Davis Jr., Cyrus Farwell, Wm. K. McAllister, Arad Thomas, Benjamin L. Besseac, Reuben Bryant, John H. White, Sidney Smith, Edwin Porter, A. P. Butts, John G. Sawyer, Edwin R. Reynolds, Williard P. Gambell.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Orleans American.—The first Newspaper published in Albion was called "The Newport Patriot," the first number of which was issued by Franklin Cowdry, about Feb-

ruary 1, 1823, and was conducted by him until about October 1, 1825, when he sold out his press and newspaper to Timothy C. Strong, who continued the publication until July, 1829, when he sold the entire establishment to John Kempshall, who published the paper about nine months. It was then discontinued for about nine months. Afterwards, and about January 1, 1831, the press and paper was reestablished by T. C. Strong, and continued by him until the year 1844.

This paper has been published under the different names of "The Newport Patriot," "The Orleans Advocate," "The Anti-Masonic Telegraph," "The American Standard"—and now bears the name of "The Orleans American." Messrs. J. & J. H. Denio purchased this paper in April, 1844, and published it until April 1, 1851. Byron C. Beebe is its present editor and proprietor. It has a weekly circulation of about 700 copies. Its politics are whig.

The Orleans Republican.—This is a weekly newspaper, edited and published by Willsea & Beach. This paper was established in the year 1828, by Cephas S. McConnell, and published by him until 1841. It then passed through several hands, returning again to Mr. McConnell, by whom it was transferred to Mr. J. O. Willsea, in the year 1848. Soon after this transfer Mr. McConnell established "The Orleans Democrat." In August, 1851, Mr. C. G. Beach became associated with Mr. Willsea, as joint proprietor and editor; and in November, 1852, this firm purchased the establishment of The Orleans Democrat, merging that paper in the Republican.

BANKS.

The Bank of Orleans.—This institution was incorporated April 30, 1834, and its Charter limited to expire in 1864. It is one of the Banks chartered under the Safety Fund system so called. Its capital Stock is \$200,000.

The Officers of this Bank are Alexis Ward, President, Henry A. King, Cashier, Albert L. Bennett, Teller, and Joseph M. Cornell, Bookkeeper and Notary. Directors are Alexis Ward, Freeman Clarke, Samuel Miller, Elizur Hart, Orson Nichoson, Roswell Clark, V. V. Bullock, Elizur Platt, Zephaniah Clark, H. N. Hewes, Orrin Crane, Floyd Benton, Henry A. King.

The Bank of Albion.—This Bank was organized under "The Act to authorize the business of Banking," known as the General Banking law, and commenced its operations July 15, 1839, the Association to terminate, according to its Articles, January 1, 2039. Its capital Stock is \$100,000.

The Officers of this Bank are Roswell S. Burrows, President, Lorenzo Burrows, Cashier, A. J. Chester, Teller. Directors, R. S. Burrows, L. Burrows, A. G. Smith, L. C. Paine, and Hiram Frisbie.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The First Presbyterian Society of the Village of Albion.—The Church connected with this Society was the first of any

denomination in Albion, and was organized in the year 1824.

This Society was organized July 20, 1826. Their first house of worship, the same now occupied by the Episcopalians, was erected in 1830. The whole number of communicants of this Church at its foundation was sixteen. It now numbers about 420.

Rev. Wm. Johnson was Pastor of this Church from 1824 to 1826. Rev. Lucius Cheeseman was installed Pastor, Oct. 3, 1826, and dismissed in Dec. 1829. Rev. Benj. Lane was installed in April 1831, and dismissed in Nov. 1831. Rev. Gilbert Crawford was first settled over this congregation in the year 1832. After several intervals of absence, during which his place was supplied, he finally left about the year 1842, when Rev. Wm. N. M'Harg became their Pastor, and continued to officiate in that capacity until Dec. 1850. Rev. Asahel L. Brooks commenced preaching to this congregation in February 1851. He has since been duly installed and is the present incumbent.

In the year 1845, this Society sold their Meeting House to the Episcopalians, purchased a lot on State Street, and erected another house of worship, of brick, 90 feet long, by 50 wide, with side galleries and orchestra, with a large room in the basement. This house was dedicated in Dec. 1846, and cost \$9,160. The organ cost \$1000; bell, and other furnishings of the house, cost about \$950.

The Officers of this Society are Asa Howard, Geo. H. Sickels, and Henry Sears, Trustees; Arad Thomas, Clerk. The Officers of the Church are Joseph Hart, Harvey Goodrich, H. R. Curtis, Alexis Ward, Sheldon Hopkins, (moved away,) James St. Clair, James A. Potter, Stephen P. Morehouse, Henry Sears, Elders. Harvey Goodrich, Church Clerk.

Amount paid for the year ending June, 1853, for ministerial support and contingent expenses, was \$1,201.

Amount contributed by the Society and Congregation for various benevolent objects during the last year was \$1,500.

The First Baptist Church and Society in the village of Albion.—This Church and Society was legally organized December 22, 1830, with 24 members. The present number of members is 380. This was a branch mainly from the Baptist Church, in Gaines, which has now become extinct.

This congregation worship in a brick edifice standing on the west side of Batavia street, which they erected in the year 1831. This house is 60 feet long by 40 feet wide, with galleries and basement. A Town Clock was purchased by the village, at a cost of \$400, in the year 1846, and placed in the tower on this Church.

In the year 1849, some members of this Society purchased a house and lot for a Parsonage, at an expense of about \$1500, and conveyed the same to the corporation in trust; the rents to be applied to the support of a Minister for this Society.

The Pastors of this Church and Society have been as follows, viz:

- Elder Ara Irons, from April 17, 1830, to May 1, 1833.
- “ Whitmon Metcalf, “ May 1, 1833, to Jan. 1, 1838.
- “ John E. Maxwell, “ Aug. 1, 1838, to May 1, 1839.
- “ Eleazer Savage, “ May 1, 1839, to May 1, 1840.
- “ Aaron Jackson, “ May 1, 1840, to April 20, 1844.
- “ John Smitzer, “ Jan. 1, 1845, to Dec. 20, 1845.
- “ John N. Murdock, “ Jan. 1, 1846, to Sept. 1, 1848.
- “ Silas Ilsley, “ July 1, 1849, present incumbent.

The Trustees of this Society are, R. S. Burrows, Lewis Warner, Elizur Platt, Wm. G. Swan, Henry Miller, Barnuel Farr. Church Clerk is Lemuel C. Paine. Samuel Williams, Barnuel Farr, Rufus Reed and Ambrose Wood, are Deacons. Ambrose Wood, Treasurer.

The amount raised the last year by this Society for

ministerial and contingent support was about \$900.—Amount raised for benevolent objects, \$818 59.

The First Methodist Episcopal Society in the village of Albion.—This Society was originally organized Dec. 6, 1830. Afterwards, it appearing some informality existed in the certificate of organization, a new certificate of organization was filed in the County Clerk's office, August 24, 1836, to which an amendment was made, and another certificate filed, in the year 1838.

Their Chapel, which is of brick, stands on the corner of State and Market streets, and was built in the year 1831.

The number of communicants in this Church, at its organization, was 10. The present number is about 200.

Their Preachers are stationed with this congregation by the Genesee Conference to which this Church is attached.

The following list comprises all who have been stationed as Ministers to this Church and Society since its organization, viz:

Rev.	J. W. Nevens,	from	Sept. 1831,	to	Sept. 1832.
"	Edmund O'Flyng,	"	1832,	"	1833.
"	Philo Woodworth,	"	1833,	"	1835.
"	Stephen P. Keyes,	"	1835,	"	1836.
"	William J. Kent,	"	1836,	"	1838.
"	Earl B. Fuller,	"	1838,	"	1840.
"	D. F. Parsons,	"	1840,	"	1841.
"	C. L. Davis,	"	1841,	"	1842.
"	Azel N. Fillmore,	"	1842,	"	1843.
"	David Nutten,	"	1843,	"	1845.
"	J. T. Arnold,	"	1845,	"	1846.
"	Horatio N. Seaver,	"	1846,	"	1847.
"	Philo E. Brown,	"	1847,	"	1849.
"	A. D. Wilbur,	"	1849,	"	1850.
"	James M. Fuller,	"	1850,	"	1851.
"	C. D. Burlingham,	"	1851,	"	1852.
"	Philo Woodworth,	"	1852,	present incumbent.	

The Trustees of this Society are, Lansing Baily, Sam-

uel Hill, N. A. Graves, Tolman Rogers, Luther Northrop, and Clark Hall.

The amount contributed in this Society for ministerial support and other ordinary contingent expenses, for the year ending Sept. 1852, was about \$620. Amount contributed for benevolent objects during the same year, was \$301,41.

The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Christ's Church, in Albion.—A Society of Episcopalians, was organized in Albion, with the above corporate name, July 30, 1844. In March, 1845, they purchased of the Presbyterian Society, their house of worship, on the west side of Batavia Street, which they have since repaired, and added a vestry room.

The Ministers of this Church have been as follows :

Rev. Orrin Miller,	from	1844,	to	1845.
" P. B. Kidler,	"	1845,	"	1851.
" Malcolm Douglass,	"	1851,	present	incumbent.

The Officers of the Church and Society, are at present, Wardens, Zephaniah Clark, Edwin R. Reynolds. Vestrymen, A. Wall, Wm. J. Hannington, R. W. Lewis, W. G. Gardner, C. N. St. Clair, I. J. Stiles, G. W. Hotchkin, Jacob Chatterton.

The Trustees of St. Joseph's Church, of the Village of Albion.—The first Congregation of Roman Catholic's, filed a Certificate of Incorporation, under the above corporate name, May 25, 1852. Their first Priest resident in Albion, was Rev. —— Dillon, who came to Albion, in the year 1850. Rev. R. Harmon, his successor, died in 1852. Rev. Martin O'Conner is the present incumbent.

In the year 1852-3, this congregation erected a Church edifice for their place of worship, of brick, near the north line of the Corporation, on the east side of Batavia Street, at a cost of about \$3000.

The present Board of Trustees, is Samuel M'Caffrey, Felix M'Coun, and Thomas Reeves.

Sabbath Schools.—A Sabbath School was established in the Presbyterian Church soon after its organization. As this was the first, and for considerable time the only religious denomination established here, the children of parents belonging to all the different communions were gathered into this school. Afterwards, as the different religious societies were organized, other Sabbath Schools were established in them, and kept up to this time, increasing in numbers as these societies have increased,. They have received the cordial support and patronage of the best citizens of the village, and are well attended, and in a flourishing condition.

Temperance Reformation.—Since the organization of the Sons of Temperance, in Albion, but little has been done here by other Temperance associations.

Two divisions of Sons of Temperance existed in Albion, for several years, both of which in the year 1851, in October, were combined in " Albion Division, No. 176," which is now in operation, and numbers about 60 members. Their Hall is in the 3d story of Collins & Co.'s block, corner of Batavia and Canal Streets.

The Daughters of Temperance have an Union here which is prosperous.

SECRET ASSOCIATIONS.

Albion Lodge, No. 212, I. O. of O. F.—This Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted at Albion, March 13, 1846. Their Rooms are situated in the 3d story of the brick block, on the corner of Batavia and Bank Streets, and were fitted

up by the Lodge for their use, at an original expense of about one thousand dollars. The whole number of members initiated up to June 1st, 1853, was 205. The number of contributing members at the same date was 123. Amount of cash funds on hand is \$811,90. Total of cash receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1852, is \$678,49. Amount paid out by the Lodge for benefits in cases of sickness and death of members, or their families, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1852, was \$268,80, and for other expenses, \$186,48; making their net revenue for the year \$223,51. The regular meetings of this Lodge, are held every Friday evening. Officers are John H. White, N. G.—Wm. J. Hannington, V. G.—J. C. Hitchcock, Sec'y—L. M. Bennett, P. S.—David Smith, Treas.—Thomas Clapp, W.—G. H. Owen, C.—Wm. M'Knight, O. G.—A. W. Green, I. G.—R. S. Tanner, R. S. N. G.—J. H. Denio, L. S. N. G.—S. Whitcomb, R. S. V. G.—Richard Irish, L. S. V. G.

Orleans Encampment, No. 60, I. O. of O. F.—This association of Odd Fellows was instituted January 25, 1848. At present it numbers about 50 members. Its regular sessions are held on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

The present Officers are Wm. Emerson, C. P.—David Smith. H. P.—Thomas Clapp, S. W.—A. J. Benton, I. W. H. Abeel, Scribe—W. J. Hannington, Treas.

Renovation Lodge, No. 97, of Free and Accepted Masons.—This, the only consociation of the fraternity in Orleans Co., holds its regular communications on the Monday P. M. of or preceding the full of the moon in each month. This Lodge is in a flourishing condition, numbering at present about 60 members. The present officers are W. H. Drew, W. M. ; Lewis Pullman, S. W. ; Judson Downs, J. W. ; A. J. Benton, Sec'y ; J. Starkweather, Treasurer.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Village of Albion comprises the main part of School District No. 1, in the town of Barre. It has one board of Trustees, and three School Houses situated in different parts of the District, viz : A two story stone building on Beaver Street; one partly of stone and brick, one story high, on State Street; and one of wood, one story high, on Caroline Street. The first was built about 1835, the second in 1843, and the third in 1846. Generally, private schools for instruction of children, one or more, are in operation, beside the Academy and Seminary.

The whole number of pupils reported to draw public money, in January, 1853, in Albion, was 924. The number of volumes in the District Library is 925. District officers for the year 1853, are M. A. Harrington, John D. Kincaid, and N. Z. Sheldon, Trustees; Joshua Reynolds, Collector, and Dan H. Cole, Clerk.

These District Schools are kept in comfortable, well furnished buildings, by competent and able Teachers generally, open to all, where the children of those whose poverty prevents their assisting them otherwise to start in the business world, can have the advantage of instruction free. Yet numbers of these children grow up in ignorance beside the school houses, pests to the neighborhood in their youth, and candidates for infamy in after life, from which, perhaps, they might have been saved by sending them to school in youth. Many more of these truant children are found in all our large villages and cities, than rural districts afford, and many are growing up in Albion, without the benefit of its excellent schools, unless some legal enactment shall compel their guardians to send them there.

PHIPPS UNION FEMALE SEMINARY.

About the year 1833, Miss Caroline Phipps first opened a select school for young ladies and children, in Albion. After one year of unremitting exertion, she found her school had increased beyond the capacity of her house to accommodate it. She invited a few of the most public spirited of her neighbors together and laid before them her plan of founding a permanent Female Seminary, that should supply the wants of her school, and afford a place to educate their daughters, at the same time add largely to the prosperity of the Village. She proposed they should loan to her the funds required to build a proper edifice; that she would erect the building and give her Mortgage upon it, conditioned to repay the loan in a series of years, as she could make the money from her school. As a final inducement to this enterprise, it was suggested the Mortgage so to be given might be sold to raise a fund to build an Academy, for the education of boys, and thus the educational wants of both sexes would be supplied with schools of a high order.

The citizens of the Village seemed to prefer that an Academy for boys should be first secured, and to regard the project of a Female Seminary, as proposed, too large for a lady to accomplish. They thought best to delay action awhile at least, and the plan of Miss Phipps was held under advisement. But the ability and energy she displayed, in conducting her school and business affairs, at length confirmed the sanguine, and satisfied the doubtful, that she would prove equal to the responsibility she offered to assume, and in the summer of 1836, they raised by subscription nearly the sum she first required, and placed it in her

hands, with which in addition to \$3000 of private credit, she constructed a handsome and substantial brick building, four stories high, including the basement, forty by sixty feet square, fitted up as a Boarding School for young ladies, into which her school was removed in January, 1837.

The Mortgage of \$3,600, given by Miss Phipps, as proposed, was sold and a fund raised thereby, with which the building now known as the Albion Academy was built.

In the year 1839, Miss Caroline Phipps married Mr H. L. Achilles, one of the Junior pioneers of Rochester, N. Y. From that time, this Seminary was conducted for several years by Misses Mary and Sophronia Phipps, an elder and a younger sister of Mrs. Achilles. The Institution finally passed out of the Phipps family in 1848, but in the hands of strangers it languished, lost the patronage of the community, and almost came to an end.

To save a pecuniary interest they had in the property, and to try and rescue a cherished Institution from ruin, Mr. and Mrs. Achilles came back to Albion, and took charge of it in the year 1849.

Under the skill and care of Mrs. Achilles, and the energetic supervision of Mr. Achilles, the waning fortunes of the Seminary revived, pupils soon filled its halls, and from that day forward it has steadily advanced in popular favor, until it ranks second to few similar schools in this State.

This Seminary was incorporated by the Regents of the University, in the year 1840, by the name of "Phipps Union Female Seminary," and has since been subject to their visitation.

In 1851, a large wing, two stories high, of wood, was added to the Seminary building, for the accommodation of its increasing number of scholars. The Seminary grounds have lately been enlarged by the purchase of the adjoining

lot formerly occupied by Dr. Mills, as a residence ; thus affording ample space for garden, and walks for the pupils. Standing on the highest land in the village, the Seminary buildings, and the numerous trees around them, are among the first objects noted by the traveller on entering Albion in any direction. The whole first cost of its real estate was \$14000. The Library contains 370 vols., and with the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, is valued at \$600. The Pianos used cost \$1100. The amount paid for Lectures, and Teachers' salaries annually is about \$2000.

During the past year, there has been 395 different pupils, with an average daily attendance of about 200, of whom about one half are boarders in the Institution. Number of Classical Scholars, as allowed by the Regents, 317. Amount received from the Literature Fund, by last Report, \$605.

The course of instruction in this school comprises all branches of useful and ornamental education usually taught in the best Female Seminaries in this country. An average number of ten Teachers are employed, beside the services of Mr. and Mrs. Achilles.

The present Board of Trustees, are—R. S. Burrows, President; L. C. Paine, Cor. Sec'y; H. L. Achilles, Treas. and Rec. Sec'y; H. R. Curtis, L. Burrows, C. S. M'Connell, Zeph. Clark, Lansing Bailey, Ebenezer Rogers, H. S. Goff, Barneul Farr, J. M. Cornell.

An Examining Committee is appointed consisting of the resident Clergymen of the Village, and several other gentlemen, who preside at the quarterly, and semi-annual examinations, and exercise a general advisory supervision over the studies of the pupils at all times. The present Committee, with the Clergymen, are Hon. S. E. Church, Gideon Hard, Alexis Ward, and Arad Thomas.

ALBION ACADEMY.

This Institution is designed to afford to its pupils the common advantages of Academical education for youth of both sexes, which are found in similar schools in this country. Instruction is given in all those branches of learning requisite to fit young men, as far as knowledge from books is concerned, for the duties of a business man in any of the common walks of life, and for admission to any of our Colleges and higher schools.

The Academy was incorporated in 1837, is subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University and receives its annual share of the Literature Fund from the State.

The lot of land on which the Academy stands contains three acres, and was purchased in the year 1839, at a cost of about \$1,000. The Corporation of the Village gave \$100 to grade the grounds, and about \$300 have been raised by individual subscription to fence the lot and plant it with shade and ornamental trees.

The Academy building, which stands in the center of the grounds, is a handsome brick structure, four stories high, including the basement, 40 by 60 feet square, with a handsome cupola, and bell. It was erected in 1840-41. The funds to pay for the ground and building, &c., were obtained by a sale of a Mortgage given by Miss C. Phipps, for money loaned by the citizens of Albion, to build her Female Seminary, and by subscription in the Village. The first cost of the real estate was about \$5000. The bell cost \$150, furniture of building \$400. The estimated value of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is \$468. Number of volumes in Library is 390, estimated value \$445. Whole number of

pupils in attendance for the last school year, 257. Reported as Classical Scholars 189. Amount received from the Literature Fund \$359,12, and for tuition the year \$1569.

The members of the present Board of Trustees, are— Alexis Ward, President; Lemuel C Paine, Sec'y; Orson Nichoson, Treasurer; Roswell S. Burrows, Lorenzo Burrows, Clark S. Potter, William G. Swan, William H. Dorrane, Harvey Goodrich, Lewis Warner, Lansing Bailey.

The Teachers are Joel Whiting, A. M., Principal; Frederick Probst, Teacher of German and French Languages, Alonzo J. Howe, Teacher of Mathematics; Miss Frances Thrall, Preceptress.

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

Artist.—S. S. Harding, Portrait Painter.

Book Stores.—Nichoson & Paine, H. W. Lewis, C. P. Hazard.

Book Binder.—H. W. Lewis.

Banks.—Bank of Orleans, Bank of Albion.

Barbers.—Wm. R. White, Stephen Dickers. No. of hands, 4.

Bakers.—Andrew Wall, Wm. Lavery.

Butchers.—Warner & Flint, Blott & M'Neven, North & Herdson. No. of hands employed, 12.

Blacksmiths.—Joseph Bordwell, Isaac U. Sears, Henry Sears, W. Monduback, Hiram Curtis. No. of hands employed, 13.

Boot and Shoe-makers.—G. Close & Co., H. Hall, D. Philips, A. J. Grover. Hands employed, 27.

Carriage-makers.—H. Sears, I. U. Sears, N. F. Smith, John Hubbard, H. Lauflin, John Sanderson.

Cartmen.—Ed. Baker, John E. Shere, T. Shere.

Cement Roof-maker.—W. J. Wood.

Crockery Store.—George W. Ough.

Coopers.—S. Webster, John Proctor.

Chain Pumps.—Nicholas Lake.

Cabinet-makers.—G. M. Pullman & Co., Russel Potter, W. Strickland. Connected with the establishment of G. M. Pullman & Co., is a building supplied with Machinery driven by a steam Engine, for all sorts of wood turning, sawing, and planing.

Coal Yard.—E. Wilbur & Son.

Collector of Tolls on the Canal.—Harry Gould.

Dry Goods Merchants.—Joslyn & Abeel, Palmer & Beckwith, E. T. Coann & Co., Wm. H. Webb, Geo. H. Sickels, L. M. Bennett, Collins, Larrabee & Haven, Hall & Roraback.

Druggists.—Nichoson & Paine, Lewis & Co., E. T. Coann & Co.

Dentists.—S. P. Briggs, A. G. Fellows.

Daguerreotypers.—Geo. M. Harvey, B. C. Baker.

Express Agents.—Nichoson & Paine, Agents for the American Express Co.

Flouring Mills.—Wm. H. Webb, Mill on Liberty St., 2 runs of stones. Aruna Smith, steam and water power Mill, on Sandy Creek, 3 runs of stones.

Grocers.—Gere & Proctor, Andrew Wall, Samuel Whitcomb, Lewis & Freame, James Hunt, James Daly, H. C. Woolford, Wm. J. Hannington, Joseph Woolford, M. D. & N. Seely, Marcena L. Fuller, — Bullock, Charles Auringer, P. Phillips, W. S. Hodgeman.

Gunsmiths.—R. Abbey, L. Bassanet.

Hardware Stores.—Royce & Morehouse, Hallenbake & Wood.

Hatters.—Hiram Sickels, S. M'Connell, Henry Miller.

Hotels.—The Platt House, corner of Canal and Market Streets, by E. Platt ; the Mansion House, Batavia Street, north of Canal, by Fassett & Newton ; Albion Hotel, Clinton St., near Depot, by Spencer & Osborne.

These houses are all nearly new, and are kept in the first style of village public houses, where guests can at all times enjoy the comforts of "mine inn."

Harness-makers.—G. W. Hotchkin, William Roberts, T. Close. No. hands employed, 9.

Joiners and Carpenters.—W. V. N. Barlow, Charles Baker,

B. Benedict, N. E. Harvey, Geo. Cox, P. Phillips, L. King, Geo. Foreman, J. Backus, A. S. Tibbits, J. Green, S. A. Hill, J. Rich, T. Hyde, A. H. Hyde, J. Wing, Jona. Gaskill, M. Pinney, J. W. English, G. Wood, D. Ray, S. Gaskill, —— Gould, R. Cole, B. Whitmarsh, J. Reynolds, B. Abbot, J. Loveland, M. Cleland, J. Barnes, S. Burgess, E. Burgess, H. Holmes, C. French, Isaac Town, I. J. Stiles.

Justices of the Peace.—J. H. White, J. G. Sawyer.

Iron Founders.—King & Root, Bedell, Berry & Co., Hiram Curtis. Mr. Curtis is mainly engaged in manufacturing Plows, and Cultivators, turning out more than 1000 Plows annually, of a variety of patterns. He also executes all kinds of Iron Castings, and employs about 22 hands. King & Root, and Bedell, Berry & Co., employ their Furnaces almost exclusively in Stove making.

During the past year, Bedell, Berry & Co., have melted 300 tons of Iron, and have employed in their stove, and stove trimming manufacture, an average number of 20 men. Their sales of Stoves for the year have been to the amount of \$30,000.

King & Root, for several years, have melted about 450 tons of Iron annually. This has been principally cast into Cooking Stoves, though they are ready to do such other iron casting as may be required, and have hitherto done such general casting, to the amount of \$5000 or \$6000 yearly. They manufacture about 2500 Cooking Stoves annually, and employ the average number of 28 hands in their shops.

Stoves made at these Furnaces are retailed by pedlars through the adjoining country, and many are shipped to other parts of this and other States. The vending of these stoves is a large business, and employs many hands and teams.

Insurance Agents.—H. A. King, E. Hart, P. Dyer.

Livery Stables.—Stables where horses and carriages are let for hire are kept by E. Platt, Ira Clark, and Wm. Porter.

Lumber Yards.—Wm. Emerson, Royce & Wells, and E. Wilbur & Son; all on the South bank of the Canal. Messrs. Emerson and Wilbur, have Planing Machines, driven by steam, attached to their Yards. All kinds of building lumber kept constantly for sale.

Masons.—T. H. Blackwell, Jona. Kingsly, Charles Nichols, R.

Wilson, S. Buck, D. Buck, I. Richardson, T. Harris, Wm. Wright.

Music.—Instruction is given upon the Piano Forte, Melodeon, &c., to classes or single pupils in the village, by Miss J. Middleton, Mr. P. Leonard, and Prof. Poulton. Musical Instruments, such as Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, &c., are kept for sale by Wm. Morehouse, and P. Leonard.

Marble Cutters.—S. & N. Field.

Milliners and Dressmakers.—Mrs. A. M. Wood, Mrs. W. C. Irwin, Mrs. E. B. Hawley, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Green. Each of these ladies keeps a shop for the manufacture of their goods and a store for their sale. They employ a large number of hands in the business season, and sell large quantities of manufactured articles. Besides these, are several dressmakers and seamstresses employed in work at the houses of their patrons, as they may be required. Lady customers need not to go to the city, for here they can be accommodated with articles of dress adapted to gratify the highest extravagance, in the extreme of fashion, or suited to the common wants of more moderate ambition, and greater economy.

Painters.—H. E. Goodwin, E. Goodwin, J. H. Frary, A. D. Armstrong, Wm. H. Dunham. No. of hands employed, about 16.

Printers.—B. C. Bebee, Willsea & Beach.

Postmaster.—H. J. Sickels.

Saloon Keepers.—Walter J. Weeks, Wm. H. Smith, Jr., Wm. S. Hodgman, R. S. Bordwell.

Sash and Blind Factory.—W. S. Foster & Co.

Tanners.—T. Close, Joseph Evarts.

Telegraph.—The House line of Printing Telegraph has an office here in the line between N. York and Buffalo; V. V. Bullock, operator.

Tinsmiths.—J. H. Hallenbake, Royce & Morehouse, Bedell, Berry & Co., King & Root.

Tailors and Drapers.—Charles H. Smith & Co., E. Phillips, H. N. Smith, Geo. Sipes, F. Hays, T. J. Clark. No. of men employed about 20 ; of women 75.

Large quantities of ready made clothing are kept for sale, and some hands are employed in manufacturing, in connexion with their other business, by G. H. Sickels, Palmer & Beckwith, Collins & Co.

Veterinary Surgeon.—J. H. Collins is employed in prescribing for diseases of horses and cattle, and in such surgical operations as may be required for those animals.

Variety and Toy Store.—Wm. H. Dorrance.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.—Wm. H. Dorrance, L. F. Munger & Co., H. P. Cooley.

Warehousemen.—Howard & Thurston, Tanner & Post, Zerah Webb, Wm. H. Gardner.

Whip Factory.—John M. Brace.

MOUNT ALBION CEMETERY.

This Cemetery, containing about twenty-five acres of land, belongs to the Village, though situated two miles east from the Court House. It lies on the south side of the highway leading to Holley. The land was purchased by the Corporation of the Village in May 1843, for \$1000, and at that time was mostly covered with a native growth of forest trees. The whole grounds have been surveyed and laid out into Avenues, Paths, and Lots, and open spaces left for ornament.

The average size of the Lots is 20 feet square, but many of them are of different size and shape, to suit the irregularities of the surface and the plan of the survey.

The good taste displayed by Mr. Marvin Porter, the Engineer, to whom the laying out of these grounds was entrusted, has been the admiration of all who have examined them, and for natural beauty of surface and location, and peculiar fitness for a burying place, they are believed to be unrivalled in the State.

From the highest eminence, which is the highest ground in this part of the town, a fair view is obtained of Lake Ontario, and of a large extent of surrounding country.

The soil is sand and gravel, always dry and easy to dig. The Corporation have removed the largest and most unsightly trees, planted many young trees and shrubs, trimmed and arranged the whole, constructed walks and carriage ways over the grounds, and surrounded the whole lot with a neat fence.

Lots are sold to persons living on or off the Corporation without distinction, and enough has been realized from these sales to pay for the land and the public improvements. Some beautiful monuments have been erected by individuals upon their lots, and considerable has been done by the Corporation by way of ornament, to beautify the grounds. Very many bodies have been removed by their friends from the old burying place in the Village to Mt. Albion.

This enterprise, so much in accordance with the proper spirit and temper of the age, exhibits the enlightened sensibility of the people of Albion: and the zeal with which it has hitherto been conducted indicates the liberality, intelligence, and correct religious character which distinguishes its leading inhabitants.

A public dedication of this Cemetery was had under the direction of the Trustees, Sept. 7, 1843, when an eloquent Address was delivered on the grounds, to an immense assembly, by Daniel R. Cady, Esq.

Before Mount Albion was opened as a Cemetery, a Burying Ground, containing about an acre of land, had been laid out between State Street and the Canal, on the east side of the Creek in the Village. Few burials have been made there since the new Cemetery has been in use, and it is in contemplation to take up this burying ground entirely, have the bodies removed, and devote the place to other purposes.

POPULATION.

By the Censys of 1850, the population of Albion was found to be a little more than 2,400. At present, Albion contains a permanent population of about 3000.



